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General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 September 2005

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Sixtieth session

Agenda of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly*

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 17th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2005

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.[1]
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.[1]
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee.
8. General debate.

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

9. Report of the Security Council.
10. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies.
11. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict.
12. Prevention of armed conflict.

* Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

[1] In accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure, as amended by resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly will hold these elections for its sixty-first session at least three months before the opening of that session.

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13. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development.

14. The situation in the Middle East.

15. Question of Palestine.

16. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.

17. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.

18. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.

19. Question of Cyprus.[2]

20. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo.[2]

21. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).[2]

22. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti.[2]

23. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.[2]

24. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait.[2]

25. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.[2]

26. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

27. Assistance in mine action.

28. Effects of atomic radiation.

29. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

30. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

31. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.

32. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

33. Questions relating to information.

34. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.

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[2] In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of the annex to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

35. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

36. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

37. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

38. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

39. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions.

40. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

41. Report of the Economic and Social Council.

42. Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations.

43. Culture of peace.

44. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children.

45. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

46. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.

47. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa.

48. Sport for peace and development:

    (a) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal;

    (b) International Year of Sport and Physical Education.

49. Information and communication technologies for development.

50. Macroeconomic policy questions:

    (a) International trade and development;

    (b) International financial system and development;

    (c) External debt crisis and development.

51. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.

52. Sustainable development:

    (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

    (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

    (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

    (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;

    (e) Sustainable development in mountain regions;

    (f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;

    (g) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

    (h) Convention on Biological Diversity;

    (i) Rendering assistance to poor mountain countries to overcome obstacles in socio-economic and ecological areas.

53. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

54. Globalization and interdependence:

    (a) Globalization and interdependence;

    (b) Science and technology for development;

    (c) International migration and development;

    (d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin.

55. Groups of countries in special situations:

    (a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

    (b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation.

56. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

    (a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006);

(b) Women in development;

(c) Human resources development.

57. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

(b) South-South cooperation: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

58. Training and research:

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy.

59. Towards global partnerships.

60. Global road safety crisis.

61. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly.

62. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.

63. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing.

64. Advancement of women.

65. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

C. Development of Africa

66. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support:

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support;

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

D. Promotion of human rights

67. Promotion and protection of the rights of children.

68. Indigenous issues.

69. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination:

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

70. Right of peoples to self-determination.

71. Human rights questions:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

72. Holocaust remembrance.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

73. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

(d) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(e) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

74. Report of the International Court of Justice.

75. Oceans and the law of the sea:

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea;

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

76. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in

the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

77. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

78. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

79. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-eighth session.

80. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-seventh session.

81. Report of the International Criminal Court.

82. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.

83. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

G. Disarmament

84. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

85. Reduction of military budgets:

(a) Reduction of military budgets;

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures.

86. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.

87. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.

88. Question of Antarctica.

89. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

90. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.

91. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

92. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification.

93. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament.

94. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.

95. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

96. Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

97. General and complete disarmament:

(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

(b) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

(c) Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons;

(d) Transparency in armaments;

(e) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology;

(f) Missiles;

(g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;

(h) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;

(i) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

(j) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(k) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them;

(l) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments;

(m) Nuclear disarmament;

(n) Relationship between disarmament and development;

(o) Reducing nuclear danger;

(p) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;

(q) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*;

(r) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;

(s) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas;

(t) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

(u) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context;

(v) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

(w) Regional disarmament;

(x) Prevention of the illicit transfer and unauthorized access to and use of man-portable air defence systems;

(y) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation;

(z) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;

(aa) Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework;

(bb) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

(cc) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament;

(dd) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus.

98. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

(b) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament;

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons.

99. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

(c) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(d) Report of the Disarmament Commission.

100. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East.

101. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

102. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

103. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

104. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

105. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

106. Crime prevention and criminal justice.

107. International drug control.

108. Measures to eliminate international terrorism.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

109. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

110. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.

111. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.

112. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

(b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(c) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

113. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

(d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

(e) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences.

114. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.

115. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.

116. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.

117. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters.

118. United Nations reform: measures and proposals.

119. Strengthening of the United Nations system.

120. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit.

121. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations peacekeeping operations;

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(c) Capital master plan.

122. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

123. Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

124. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.

125. Programme planning.

126. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations.

127. Pattern of conferences.

128. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.

129. Human resources management.

130. Joint Inspection Unit.

131. United Nations common system.

132. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

133. Administration of justice at the United Nations.

134. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

135. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

136. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

137. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi.

138. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

139. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

140. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor.

142. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor.

143. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

144. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

145. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

146. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

(b) Other activities.

147. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

148. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

149. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

150. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

151. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.

152. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

153. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

154. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

155. Observer status for the Latin American Integration Association in the General Assembly.

156. Observer status for the Common Fund for Commodities in the General Assembly.

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General Assembly

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21 September 2005

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Sixtieth session

Allocation of agenda items for the sixtieth session of the General Assembly

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 17th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2005

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.[1]
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.[1]
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee.
8. General debate.

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

9. Report of the Security Council.
10. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies.
11. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict.
12. Prevention of armed conflict.

[1] In accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure, as amended by resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly will hold these elections for its sixty-first session at least three months before the opening of that session.

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13. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development.

14. The situation in the Middle East.

15. Question of Palestine.

16. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.

17. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.

18. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.

19. Question of Cyprus.[2]

20. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo.[2]

21. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).[2]

22. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti.[2]

23. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.[2]

24. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait.[2]

25. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.[2]

40. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

41. Report of the Economic and Social Council.[3]

42. Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations.

43. Culture of peace.[4]

44. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children.

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[2] In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of the annex to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

[3] The General Assembly took note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report of the Economic and Social Council would be considered by the Main Committees concerned, under agenda items already allocated to them, for final action by the Assembly.

[4] In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 55/47 of 29 November 2000, the General Assembly decided to devote one day of plenary meetings at its sixtieth session to consideration of the item, including a review of the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, as well as the observance of the Decade at its midpoint, with the participation of all relevant actors, as appropriate.

45. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

46. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.[5,6]

47. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa.

48. Sport for peace and development:

(a) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal;

(b) International Year of Sport and Physical Education.

49. Information and communication technologies for development.[7]

51. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.[8]

60. Global road safety crisis.

62. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.[9]

C. Development of Africa

66. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support:

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support;

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

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[5] In accordance with resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, the General Assembly decided to consider under this item the chapters of the annual report of the Economic and Social Council relevant to the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including through the participation in its discussions of the President of the Council.

[6] In accordance with resolutions 58/291 of 6 May 2004 and 59/145 of 17 December 2004, the General Assembly convened, from 14 to 16 September 2005, a high-level plenary meeting with the participation of Heads of State and Government.

[7] In accordance with decision 58/569, the General Assembly decided to consider the report of the World Summit on the Information Society directly in a plenary meeting at its sixtieth session, notwithstanding the fact that the item would be allocated to the Second Committee.

[8] In accordance with resolution 59/145, the General Assembly held a separate meeting on financing for development within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly.

[9] In accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 59/148 of 20 December 2004, the General Assembly decided to convene, at its sixtieth session, two plenary meetings devoted to the evaluation of the progress made in the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, to be held during the general debate of the Third Committee.

D. Promotion of human rights

72. Holocaust remembrance.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

73. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:[10]

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

(d) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(e) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

74. Report of the International Court of Justice.

75. Oceans and the law of the sea:

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea;

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

76. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

77. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

81. Report of the International Criminal Court.

G. Disarmament

84. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.[11]

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[10] For sub-item (b), see Second Committee.

[11] The General Assembly decided that some portions of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which deal with the subject matter of item 97, would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of that item.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

109. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

110. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.

111. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.

112. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

(b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(c) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

113. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:[12]

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences.

114. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.

115. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.

116. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.[13]

117. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters.

118. United Nations reform: measures and proposals.

119. Strengthening of the United Nations system.

120. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit.[6]

154. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

First Committee

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.[1]

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[12] For sub-items (a) to (e), see Fifth Committee.

[13] Pursuant to resolution 58/316 and in order to facilitate the work of the Main Committees, the General Assembly decided to allocate item 116 to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work.

G. Disarmament

85. Reduction of military budgets:

    (a) Reduction of military budgets;

    (b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures.

86. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.

87. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.

88. Question of Antarctica.

89. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

90. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.

91. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

92. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification.

93. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament.

94. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.

95. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

96. Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

97. General and complete disarmament:[11]

    (a) Notification of nuclear tests;

    (b) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

    (c) Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons;

    (d) Transparency in armaments;

    (e) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology;

    (f) Missiles;

    (g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;

    (h) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;

    (i) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

(j) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(k) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them;

(l) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments;

(m) Nuclear disarmament;

(n) Relationship between disarmament and development;

(o) Reducing nuclear danger;

(p) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;

(q) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*;

(r) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;

(s) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas;

(t) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

(u) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context;

(v) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

(w) Regional disarmament;

(x) Prevention of the illicit transfer and unauthorized access to and use of man-portable air defence systems;

(y) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation;

(z) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;

(aa) Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework;

(bb) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

(cc) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament;

(dd) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus.

98. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

(b) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament;

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons.

99. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

(c) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(d) Report of the Disarmament Commission.

100. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East.

101. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

102. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

103. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

104. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

105. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

116. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.[13]

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.[1]

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

26. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.[14]

[14] This item is allocated to the Fourth Committee in accordance with paragraph 4 (i) of the annex to resolution 58/316.

27. Assistance in mine action.[15]

28. Effects of atomic radiation.

29. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

30. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

31. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.

32. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

33. Questions relating to information.

34. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.

35. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

36. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

37. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

116. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.[13]

Second Committee

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.[1]

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

38. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

49. Information and communication technologies for development.[7, 16]

50. Macroeconomic policy questions:

(a) International trade and development;

[15] This item is allocated to the Fourth Committee in accordance with decision 59/516.

[16] This item is allocated to the Second Committee in accordance with paragraph 4 (e) of the annex to resolution 58/316.

(b) International financial system and development;

(c) External debt crisis and development.

51. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.[8]

52. Sustainable development:

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[17]

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;

(e) Sustainable development in mountain regions;

(f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;

(g) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

(h) Convention on Biological Diversity;

(i) Rendering assistance to poor mountain countries to overcome obstacles in socio-economic and ecological areas.

53. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

54. Globalization and interdependence:

(a) Globalization and interdependence;

(b) Science and technology for development;

(c) International migration and development;

(d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin.

55. Groups of countries in special situations:

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[17] The title of this sub-item in the agenda is worded as it appears in resolution 59/311 of 14 July 2005. The General Assembly had earlier decided, in resolution 59/229 of 22 December 2004, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and follow-up to the outcomes of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action".

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation.

56. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006);

(b) Women in development;

(c) Human resources development.

57. Operational activities for development:[18]

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

(b) South-South cooperation: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.[19]

58. Training and research:

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy.

59. Towards global partnerships.[20]

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

73. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:[21]

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions.[22]

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

116. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.[13]

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[18] The General Assembly decided that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women would be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 57.

[19] The title of this sub-item in the agenda is worded as it appears in the provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004 approved by the General Assembly in decision 58/553 of 23 December 2003. The Assembly had earlier decided, in resolution 58/220 of 23 December 2003, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", a sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation for development".

[20] This item is allocated to the Second Committee in accordance with paragraph 4 (f) of the annex to resolution 58/316.

[21] For sub-items (a) and (c) to (e), see plenary meetings.

[22] This sub-item is allocated to the Second Committee in accordance with paragraph 4 (e) of the annex to resolution 58/316.

125. Programme planning.[23]

Third Committee

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.[1]

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

39. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions.

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

61. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly.

62. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.[9]

63. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing.

64. Advancement of women.[18]

65. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

D. Promotion of human rights

67. Promotion and protection of the rights of children.

68. Indigenous issues.[24]

69. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination:

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

70. Right of peoples to self-determination.

71. Human rights questions:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

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[23] The General Assembly decided to allocate item 125 to the Second Committee, for its consideration of and appropriate action on chapter III, sections C.1 and C.2, concerning evaluation, of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-fifth session (A/60/16 and Corr.1).

[24] The title of this item in the agenda is worded as it appears in resolution 59/174 of 20 December 2004.

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

106. Crime prevention and criminal justice.

107. International drug control.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

116. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.[13]

Fifth Committee

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.[1]

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

113. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:[25]

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

(d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

(e) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.

116. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.[13]

121. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations peacekeeping operations;

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(c) Capital master plan.

122. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

[25] For sub-item (f), see plenary meetings.

123. Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

124. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.

125. Programme planning.[23]

126. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations.

127. Pattern of conferences.

128. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.

129. Human resources management.

130. Joint Inspection Unit.

131. United Nations common system.

132. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

133. Administration of justice at the United Nations.

134. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

135. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

136. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

137. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi.

138. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

139. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

140. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor.

142. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor.

143. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

144. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

145. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

146. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

(b) Other activities.

147. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

148. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

149. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

150. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

151. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.

152. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

Sixth Committee

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.[1]

F. Promotion of justice and international law

78. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

79. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-eighth session.

80. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-seventh session.

82. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.

83. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

108. Measures to eliminate international terrorism.

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

116. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.[13]

153. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

155. Observer status for the Latin American Integration Association in the General Assembly.

156. Observer status for the Common Fund for Commodities in the General Assembly.

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Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Report of the Secretary-General**

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* A/60/150.

** The present report was prepared on the basis of replies from organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and Member States.

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I. Introduction

1. On 5 November 2003, the General Assembly adopted resolution 58/10 entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic", in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/58/265) and requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States.

2. Pursuant to resolution 58/10, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale, dated 2 June 2005, to the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations requesting their views on the implementation of the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic. On 2 June, letters were also dispatched to the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations requesting them to submit by 30 June 2005 their contributions for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General.

3. As at 8 August 2005, five Governments had replied and one communication had been received from the organizations and United Nations bodies addressed. Those replies are reproduced in sections II and III of the present report. Any further replies received will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. Replies received from Governments

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[27 June 2005]

The Argentine Republic reaffirms its commitment as a member State of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, which is the only interregional mechanism bringing together the States of South America and Africa and serves as a forum for consultations on issues of common interest with a view to the achievement of their objectives, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 41/11.

Stressing once again the importance of the objectives of the zone as the basis for encouraging cooperation between the two regions, Argentina still believes that their content needs to be updated.

Argentina maintains its strong conviction that the objectives of peace and cooperation which inspired the creation of the zone can be attained only in conjunction with the promotion of sustainable development and social progress, the full effectiveness of institutions of representative democracy and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Argentina considers that the nature of the zone and the scope of its objectives make it a forum offering those nations that so require a cooperative way to achieve the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

In 1998, inspired by its firm desire to promote peace and security and economic and social development and by its resolve to foster relations of cooperation among member countries the Argentine Republic assumed the role of coordinator of the zone's standing committee. To that end, Argentina proposed a series of consultations, actions and initiatives with the aim of making progress in the various areas of the Buenos Aires final declaration and plan of action adopted at the fifth meeting of the States members of the zone, held in Buenos Aires on 21 and 22 October 1998 (see A/53/650, annex).

Argentina has emphasized the potential for coordination and political consultations among the States members of the zone with regard to the issues of common interest being addressed by the United Nations. In this context, Argentina is convinced that the zone could constitute a valuable forum for supporting and promoting economic progress, democracy and human rights in the South Atlantic.

In line with the Buenos Aires plan of action, Argentina has reiterated its interest in deepening and strengthening the links among the members of the zone through intensified exchanges of information from each country, including on political, economic, social and cultural issues.

As the Argentine delegation indicated on 30 March 2005 in the open debate of the Security Council on Africa, the United Nations needs to tackle the issue of conflicts in Africa in an integrated manner by adopting a coordinated approach not only towards the vital dimension of security but also towards humanitarian and developmental dimensions. The recurrence of conflicts and their multiple dimensions has to give rise to solutions that are more creative and comprehensive. In many situations, the underlying economic, social and political conditions that create or aggravate the conflicts remain unchanged during the course of military action and return in full force, or are even exacerbated, once the armed conflict appears to be heading towards a resolution. This highlights once again the pressing need to take action in the post-conflict phase, or even in the final stages of the crisis, with the aim of laying the foundations to prevent the resurgence of those conflicts. Such foundations must include, among other elements, practical steps in the areas of development and reconstruction, human rights, the rule of law and democracy. Argentina believes that the objectives and the plan of action of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic could be valuable instruments in those spheres.

Considering that democracy, the rule of law and human rights constitute shared values of the regions of South America and Africa, Argentina is of the opinion that the objectives of cooperation in the zone of peace can be attained provided that unrestricted respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is guaranteed, in order to ensure that democratic institutions are fully effective and thus contribute to international peace and security.

Argentina attaches great importance to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative. Accordingly, it participated at the level of Minister for Foreign Affairs in the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly devoted to NEPAD, held in New York on 16 September 2002. In its statement, Argentina stressed its total support for the development strategy of the African Union, in line with the policy of according priority to its bilateral relationship with the African continent. The statement also emphasized the contributions made by Argentina to Africa in the areas of peacekeeping operations,

humanitarian assistance, good governance, technical cooperation and cooperation for development.

Argentina also emphasized that the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic was the proper body to channel initiatives intended to deepen cooperation among its member countries. In that context, Argentina pointed out that it had strengthened its political relationship with Africa and was determined to go further in that direction in the medium term through ongoing dialogue and bilateral cooperation.

With regard to cooperation with Africa in the specific area of peacekeeping operations, Argentina wishes to emphasize that in addition to other missions on the African continent, it has three officers from the national gendarmerie taking part in the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, two officers from the national gendarmerie taking part in the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and two officers from the Argentine Coast Guard in the United Nations Mission in Liberia. It is also envisaged that two officers from the national gendarmerie would shortly be participating in the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.

Argentina is a party to various international agreements that regulate the production and illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and plays an active role in discussion forums at the global, regional and subregional levels.

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons constitutes a clear risk to the safety and well-being of not only Argentina but also the region as a whole. As a responsible State, Argentina considers that it has a duty not only to exercise domestic control over firearms but also to cooperate with the rest of the international community to prevent the diversion of weapons to the black market. For this reason, it is important to ensure adequate domestic control over the use and possession of such weapons and over international transfers.

The international instruments in force require the establishment of legislative measures and procedures to curb the domestic circulation of such weapons, including security measures for stockpiles, disarmament policies and awareness-raising among civil society.

With reference to the two relevant instruments of the United Nations: the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (A/CONF.192/15 (Supp.) chap. IV, para. 24); and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the latter is currently before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Argentina hopes to complete the requisite domestic procedures in 2005.

Within the context of the Organization of American States (OAS), Argentina has ratified the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials. The content of this instrument ranges from the establishment as criminal offences of the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, including criminal attempts to commit offences and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of offences, to provisions on labelling; confiscation and forfeiture; security measures for storage; licences for export, import and transit; record keeping and exchange of

information; technical assistance; mutual legal assistance; controlled delivery; and extradition.

In addition, in the area of export controls, Argentina became a party to the Wassenaar Arrangement in 1997. In 2002, the States parties to the Wassenaar Arrangement decided to include the category of small arms and light weapons. As a result, before authorizing weapons exports, Argentina, through either the National Arms Registry and/or through Committee 603, has to take into account, among other factors, the political, social and economic situation of the country of destination, the stability of the region, the risk that the weapons might be used against the civilian population and the existence of United Nations embargoes.

Within the framework of MERCOSUR (South American Common Market), Argentina has held periodic meetings related to the working group on firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The working group was set up in 2001 with the aim of harmonizing the legislation of the States parties and associated States on the control of firearms, ammunition and explosives. One recent result was the drafting and subsequent signing at the level of Minister for Foreign Affairs of a memorandum of understanding on the exchange of information in real time concerning the illicit trade in firearms. This memorandum established the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the national contact point for the transmission of requests for information from States parties concerning potential groups that might illicitly traffic in those items and the provision of exchanges of information on a data register covering weapons produced, sold domestically, exported and imported by the States parties. In addition, a similar memorandum was signed with Brazil.

With regard to contributions made in the area of humanitarian mine clearance, and with reference to commitment No. 10 of the 1998 plan of action of the zone of peace, Argentina wishes to underline the progress that has been made with regard to articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Ottawa Convention on Landmines, article 6 being the basis for achieving the objectives of the Convention.

With reference to article 4 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic's plan for destruction was completed in December 2004, with a total of 90,166 stockpiled anti-personnel mines having been destroyed. In accordance with article 3 of the Convention, the fewer than 2,000 mines that were retained were divided between the Argentine Army and Navy for training purposes.

In this context, Argentina undertook to communicate the purpose of the retention and the use made of such mines in its national report, as required under article 7 of the Convention; Argentina submits such reports every year. At the same time, Argentina hopes that all States parties will submit this information in order to strengthen the transparency measures provided for under the Convention.

The plan for the destruction of stockpiled mines was carried out in line with the agreement on cooperation and technical assistance between the Argentine Republic and the Secretary-General of OAS relating to the project for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines, for which financial assistance was provided by Canada.

In line with the foregoing and in the context of article 6 of the Convention, Argentina undertook to communicate, to both the regional and the international communities, all information and use of technology that might assist in the elaboration of national plans for the destruction of stockpiled mines.

Argentina has undertaken to continue to apply United Nations international mine action standards and to make recommendations on the basis of lessons learned with a view to their optimization.

In the context of article 5 of the Convention, Argentina has already reported on its participation in various mine clearance activities in Angola under the White Helmets Initiative. Furthermore, Argentina would like to draw attention to the existence of its centres for training and capacity-building in humanitarian mine clearance at which courses are offered to civilian and military personnel.

Argentina hopes that this experience can be extended to more countries that are interested in training and in updating their materials relating to mine action. Argentina stands ready to offer training and any other relevant assistance to foreign personnel and officers.

The Argentine Republic considers it important that the positions of the States comprising the zone be coordinated, within the context of the meeting of the States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in the consultative process on oceans established by General Assembly resolutions 54/33 and 57/141.

Argentina considers it particularly important to protect the safety of maritime navigation and to preserve the marine environment in the South Atlantic, objectives shared by the other States members of the zone.

In order to promote those objectives in an effective manner, Argentina considers it necessary that the States members of the zone participate actively in the bodies of relevant international organizations of the United Nations system in the area of maritime transportation and protection of the marine environment, in particular the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and thus coordinate their positions on those topics that are considered to be of common interest.

Among those topics, priority should be accorded to the ongoing importance of ensuring that the transportation by sea of radioactive and hazardous wastes is carried out in full conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, with special attention being paid to the rights and interests of coastal States, and with the applicable standards of IMO and the International Atomic Energy Agency. In addition, and taking into account the growing volume of maritime transport of goods and persons in the South Atlantic, due attention should be paid to the need to protect human life in this area and to preserve the marine environment from pollution from various sources, including oil and fuel.

The task of coordination referred to above necessarily implies that all States members of the zone should ratify or accede to international conventions on the safety of maritime transport and protection of the marine environment. Argentina is a State party to the majority of those international conventions and regularly evaluates its adherence to new rules adopted on those issues, principally within the framework of IMO. The most recent examples are the signing by Argentina in December 2004 of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments and its increased participation in the international regulatory scheme of compensation for damage caused by maritime accidents involving oil spills.

With regard to cooperation in combating international terrorism, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other resolutions on the issue,

Argentina notes with satisfaction the growing number of ratifications by the States of the zone of the United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and urges States that have not yet done so to accede to them as quickly as possible. Similarly, it urges States to adopt the measures necessary for the effective application of those conventions and protocols, including the adaptation of domestic legislation to the obligations therein, with full respect being maintained for international human rights standards, international humanitarian law and the rights of refugees.

Argentina has encouraged States of the zone to exchange information on measures taken with respect to drug control, breaking down the data into areas such as:

(a) Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(b) Prevention and assistance programmes;

(c) Controls on the diversion of chemical precursors.

Such exchanges should be carried out in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 7 of the Buenos Aires plan of action.

States members could thus determine specific needs and make concrete proposals for assistance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. To that end, States members could submit a joint request for cooperation to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Buenos Aires plan of action.

In addition, the States of the zone could promote the organization of a regional conference on the prevention of drug abuse and the control of the narcotics trade, with the objective of determining the needs and opportunities for cooperation in the area of drugs.

In addition, Argentina considers it opportune to reaffirm the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Buenos Aires plan of action, concerning the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the prevention of drug use and the control of drug trafficking and related crimes.

The White Helmets Committee of the Argentine Republic carried out a number of activities of interest to the countries comprising the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, including the following:

(a) In September 2004, the White Helmets Committee organized an OAS/Inter-American Development Bank/White Helmets Commission regional seminar in Montevideo on the promotion of volunteer humanitarian assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean (the White Helmets Initiative) in which two representatives from each country of the South American region took part, together with specialists in the campaign against hunger, in poverty and in risk management. The aim was to strengthen volunteer mechanisms to deal with situations of extreme poverty with a view to establishing a regional White Helmets initiative network in the future;

(b) The White Helmets Committee of Argentina is ready to contribute its human resources and its installed capacity to increasing preparedness in the population and evaluating the risk of disasters in the African countries belonging to the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic within the framework of

programmes or projects that are currently in the approval process or are already being carried out in those countries that have the financial resources necessary for the activities required.

It is important to point out the colonial realities of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, which affect the territorial integrity of the Argentine Republic. Despite the efforts made by Argentina in favour of dialogue and the peaceful and definitive solution of the issue of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), its commitment to respect the way of life of the inhabitants of the islands and numerous appeals from the international community for a negotiated settlement, it has not been possible to resume negotiations between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland directed towards putting an end to the sovereignty dispute. The Argentine Republic considers that a solution to this important issue would help to consolidate stability and cooperation in the South Atlantic on a permanent basis.

Bolivia

[Original: Spanish]
[28 July 2005]

The establishment by the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/11, of a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic in the region situated between Africa and South America was without doubt a document of great importance to all countries of the region. The resolution called upon all States of the zone to implement policies designed to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres.

It also called upon all States to preserve the region from militarization, the arms race, the presence of foreign military bases and, above all, nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction, and reaffirmed the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

General Assembly resolution 58/10, which was based on General Assembly resolution 41/11, called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular actions that may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region.

Resolution 58/10 also noted with satisfaction the agreements reached under the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and the progress achieved on the same subject in Africa, under the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), as well as the strengthening of global, regional, subregional and national initiatives to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. It also viewed with concern the increase in drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Bolivia has always asserted its support for and agreement with all initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and cooperation processes, whether at the global, regional, subregional and/or national

level. Bolivia is a State party to all international organizations that work to achieve disarmament, combat terrorism and drug trafficking, and promote democracy and the peace process, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this regard, Bolivia hereby affirms its support for General Assembly resolutions 41/11 and 58/10.

Iraq

[Original: Arabic]
[30 June 2005]

The Government of Iraq supports the establishment of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, as a project that highlights the importance of linking the issues of peace, security and development. Cooperation in this zone towards peace and development would promote the establishment of global security and stability. Iraq has a positive attitude towards the issue, thereby affirming its desire to show a new image to the international community and to make a constructive contribution to the achievement of global security and stability.

Kenya

[Original: English]
[25 July 2005]

Kenya, as a signatory to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), supported the establishment of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.

As a member of the zone, Kenya continues to promote regional and national initiatives in the area of small arms and light weapons. Kenya hosted the Government experts meeting on the Nairobi declaration on small arms from 16 to 20 May 2005 and the third Ministerial Conference on 20 and 21 June 2005. At the third Ministerial Conference, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs signed an agreement on the establishment of a Regional Centre on Small Arms, which will be based in Nairobi.

The successful mediation of Kenya in the Somalia and Sudan peace talks resulted in the return of peace and security in the region, thereby enabling the region to contribute to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 58/10. This was also evident through Kenya's work in the Nairobi secretariat. Kenya looks forward to the sixth meeting of the States members of the zone, which will be hosted by Benin.

Kenya supports the request of the General Assembly that the Secretary-General keep the implementation of resolution 58/10 under review and that he submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[28 July 2005]

The Government of Panama, through the various resolutions adopted by both the United Nations and OAS and recent statements of the Rio Group, supports the legitimate aspirations expressed by means of territorial claims based on the principle of territorial integrity established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/11.

III. Replies received from organizations and bodies of the United Nations system

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has assisted and supported national, regional and international efforts to combat transnational organized crime and corruption by providing pre-ratification and implementation assistance for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, its three Protocols and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. UNODC has also provided States members of the zone with technical assistance in the fight against transnational organized crime, trafficking in human beings and corruption, as well as in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. UNODC organized or assisted in organizing the following regional and subregional meetings in which States members of the zone participated to discuss issues relating to ratification and implementation of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, its Protocols, and the Convention against Corruption: a regional ministerial conference of French-speaking countries of Africa (Cairo, 2-4 September 2003); a regional seminar for countries of the Southern African Development Community (Port Louis, 23-25 September 2003); a subregional seminar, jointly organized with the Government of Mali (Bamako, 25-28 November 2003); a regional ministerial conference of French-speaking countries of Africa (Port Louis, 25-27 October 2004); and a regional expert workshop, jointly organized with the Government of Cape Verde (Praia, 8-10 December 2004). Declarations and recommendations adopted at those meetings strongly encouraged participating countries that had not signed the instruments to do so and to ratify them if they had already been signed.

6. Pre-ratification assistance was also undertaken to assist individual countries, including Angola, Benin, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone. Some States members of the zone have also attended two pilot study tours organized by UNODC and the Government of Portugal for Portuguese-speaking countries on the ratification and implementation of the Convention and its Protocols (November 2003 to November 2004). UNODC has received and is in various stages of responding to requests for assistance from several other countries in the zone.

7. At the time of writing of the present report, 6 States members had signed and 15 States members had ratified the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; 5 members had signed and 13 members had ratified the Protocol to Prevent,

Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons; 6 members had signed and 12 members had ratified the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea; 5 members had signed and 4 had ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms; and 11 members had signed and 5 members had ratified the Convention against Corruption.

Container control programme

8. Sea freight containers are an integral part of the international trade supply chain, and the volume of freight containers used in global trade increases steadily every year. A fast-growing crime phenomenon was the abuse of commercial sea containers by international organized crime groups for the trafficking of illicit drugs and precursors and for other criminal gain (smuggling of explosives, weapons, munitions, nuclear material and counterfeit reproductions of goods protected under intellectual property rights treaties, etc.).

9. UNODC embarked upon a container control pilot programme in 2004 to assist Governments in selected countries in establishing effective container control units at priority ports. In the region of the South Atlantic, two African States are participating in the pilot phases, namely, Ghana and Senegal, while Brazil is in preliminary negotiations to be included under the programme. The enforcement units to be established would serve to strengthen controls and prevent trafficking in illicit goods and other organized crime, while at the same time facilitating legitimate trade. The programme would develop proper analytical and profiling systems and capacities at the pilot ports so as to identify and interdict containers posing a high risk and to allow the smooth transport of legitimate freight. The programme provided all required technical assistance to the pilot sites to conduct effective analysis and profiling, subsequent control of high-risk containers and follow-up investigation as needed, through a bundled package of training and equipment and, advisory, expert and other services. The dedicated multi-agency port control units comprising customs and enforcement officers, will also receive the search and selection equipment and the computer equipment needed for their analytical work. New partnerships between enforcement and the trade/business communities at ports and at the global level are also being forged.

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Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

II. Replies received from Governments

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[15 August 2005]

1. El Salvador has supported and will continue to support all initiatives to promote the creation and maintenance of zones of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

2. The Government of El Salvador is aware that constant dialogue among the world's various zones of peace contributes to the achievement of specific shared objectives such as total disarmament, eradication of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, preservation of the seas and oceans, and combating drug trafficking and all forms of transnational organized crime.

* A/60/150.

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